BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

The Investigation by the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

SUPPLEMENTAL INTERROGATORIES.

Commissioner Lynch Upon the Effort to Break Up the Commission.

The supplemental interrogatories of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of which Mr. James M. Oakley is chairman, authorized to investigate the Board of Emigration, have been answered by the Board and the result was forwarded to Albany yesterday. In conversation with a representative of the HERALD yesterday Commissioner Lynca stated that the supplemental questions asked nad all been suggested by the late Becretary of the Board of Emigration. "They are all irivolous, but annoying and troubling to answer. It looks as though a determination existed to break up the Commission and the most contemptible means are being resorted to to bring it about. All the statements which been made reflecting on the economy of the Board come from the late Secretary mentioned, who is lobbying in Albany against all the emigration bills now before the Legislature, and who has in the lobby room pronounced the present Board the 'most extravagant that ever neld office.' No better answer can be found to this foolish statement than lies in the fact that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, which unser the old Board cost about \$20,000 per annum, now as well carried on at an expense of \$3,700." Mr. Lynch concluded by remarking in an enerretic manner, "The ravings of the man who writes down the present Commissioners as textravagant, incompetent, bigoted, proscriptive and partisan,' are of no value, and the sooner the legislators understand their adviser the bet-

ter." The following are

THE INTERNOGATORIES AND AMSWERS.

First—What is the total amount of appropriation since 1847 to the Commissioners of Emigration from the State, other than from moneys in the State Tressarry, to the credit of the Mariners' Fund and for the support of the Marine Hospital?

Answer—Staty thousand dollars, but not for the use or benefit of the Commission, as is explained in answer to the second interrogatory.

Second—Did the State at any time make an appropriation of and pay to the Commissioners of Emigration any moneys to supply deficiencies in the Commission Fund and to meet expenditures incurred or required for the purposes for which said fund was originally created? for the purposes for which and a stated?

The following information in reply to this question is obtained from the records of the Commission; the bresent Commissioners have no personal knowledge of

EXPENSES OF MARINE HOSPITAL 831,-24 02 125,579 02 3211,403 64

shall be repaid to said commutation fund from the funds belonging to said hospital, as soon as its means will perion and the said hospital, as soon as its means will perion in addition to the portion of the Emigrant Commutation Fund so expended in 1847 and 1858, the Commussioners of Emigration, by the atcressid act and others subsequently passed, expended out of the Emigrant Commutation Fund, for the support of the Amrine Hospital, while under their control and until its destruction in 1856, over \$400.001, if thus appears that there never was any surplus in the fund out of which the State claimed repayment, and the contingency never arose on which any claim could be passed upon indebtedness on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration to the State. The money was not appropriated for the benefit of emigrants, but for the use of citizens of the United States. Third—What were the duties of the officers called "boarding officers," located at Quarantine or; Anneer—The duties of the boarding officers formerly stationed at Quarantine were to board all incoming vessels; to make examination as to the cleanliness of the vessels ascertain the number of adop passengers, the amount and character of sickness, if any, among the passengers during the voyage; receive all compains that immigrants may have to make and report part to the Commissioners at Castie Garden. Formerly these officers were stationed at Quarantine by one officer, who is statuned at Castie Garden. Formerly these officers were stationed at Quarantine by one officer, the cause of a person tamed Smith, appointed by the present Commission as a boarding officer; the reason of his transfer; the cause of the Board and unit a request for his removal was made by the Realth Officer? State to what position he was subsequently appointed, and the reasons for his dismissal from each, and if his last dismissal was not susequent to the appearance of an article in the New York World denouseing his appointed as boarding officer.

cie in the New York World denomening his appointment to an a retention in office?

Answer—John C. Smith was appointed as boarding ficer the 18th of July 1873. The Board, at a meeting held becember 9, 1873, ordered that his services be dispensed in from and after January 1, 1874. His dismissal was sconsidered by the Joard at a meeting held the 18d of eccember, 1873, and he was transferred to duty as assistant clerk at ward's Island from January 1, 1874. His tryices were finally dispensed with March 1, 1874, as they were no longer needed. No complaint of immersal new were no longer needed. No complaint of immersal

omeial knowledge of the article in the New York World referred to, fire action of the Commissioners in the matter was influenced by a desire to perform conscientiously the duties intrusted to them, not by articles published in any new spaper.

Fight—Duit the Commission in December, 1873, or about that time, abolish the "bureaus," so called, at Castle Garden having salaries attached to them of about \$5,000 and still retain on the pay roll all the officers (four in number) and pay for several weeks some of them without any other position being assigned to them or any particular service being done by them?

Ansieer—The postal and forwarding bureaus were abolished but the officers connected with them were transferred to other bureaus. None were paid a salary without performing service in return.

Sight—State the facts from the innuities of the Engrd, and the performing service in return.

Sight—state the facts from the innuities of the Engrd, and the state of the state

May 1, 18.3.

The assignments to duty of Messra Gardner and Layman above referred to, were made by the Castle Garden Committee and approved by the soard.

Seconds—State i at any time during the term of the present Commissioner's charges of an immoral character, or of violation of a State law forbidding the taking ing house for poor persons, and the building in

of commissions on railroad or steamboat tickets purchased by and sold to emigrants, were made to, or came to the knowledge of the Board, or to any member thereof, against any officer or employe of the Board.

Answer-A charge of miliscreet, rather than immoral, conduct was made acrainst an officer named George J. Kraus. The conduct of Mr. Kraus complained of did not occur while in the performance of his duties or connection with the Commission. The complaint was made by a citizen, who stated that Mr. Kraus had been keeping up a correspondence with his daughter which he disapproved of. Mr. Kraus disclaimed any improper intent in the correspondence referred to. The Board, however, thought best to dispense with his services. A complaint of having taken a commission on the sale of a ticket to an emigrant was made against William Costello, a rate-keeper. The complaint was that he had induced an emigrant to purchase a passage ticket to Europe from a steamship agent and received the commission of \$3, usually pand thereon. Mr. Costello denied having purchased the ticket or of having received a commission, but admitted having directed the emigrant to the office of the steamship agent. The services of Mr. Costello have since been dispensed with.

*Eighth—tate whether such charges were made in writing, whether sworn to whother such charges were duty investigated by the Board, and whether the officials against whom charges were preferred were examined unity under outh on the charges, as authorized and required by law.

Rejuble—tate whether such charges were made in writing, whether sworn to whether such charges were duly investigated by the Board, and whether the officials against whom charges were preferred were examined unity under out on the charges, as authorized and required by he charge made against Mr. Kraus was made in writing; was investigated but not under oath; the charge made negatist Mr. Kraus was made in writing; was investigated but not under oath; the charge against Mr. Costolo was made verbaily by the emigrant, to an officer of the German Society; the complaint entering and the complaint dealer oath by a Commissioner, and truth of the complaint denied, as stated.

Ninth—is any officer, or are there any officers or employes against whom charges have been preferred still in the employ of the Commission, and, if so, state the nature of the charges made against him or them?

Ansacer—None that the Board know of.

Teath—State all the facts in the case of a female emigrant named Wills, admitted to the Ward's Island Institution as an inmate, and subsequently appointed as an employe or official there, giving a history of the case, date, and real cause of admission, date of appointment, postition, and sainry, name of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry, name of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry, name of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place apportion, and sainry mame of officer in whose place appointment, with all other information bearing upon the subject which has come to the knowledge of any one or more of the Commissioners of the Commissioners.

Answer-Eliza Wills, English, arrived per steamer

Anseer—The ambulance service in now performed and has been since January I at the following rates:—\$5 per trip in the city, \$10 per trip to Ward's Island, Jersey City or Brookly.

Wheenth—Stats whether the meeting of German adopted citizens, held at Cooper Institute, in New York city, in 1574, was called to denounce the present Commission, and whether it was for the allered proscriptive and partisan course toward the German officials in the service and their arbitrary dismissal by the Board!

Anseer—The Board have no official knowledge of this matter.

Answer-The hourd have no ometal knowledge of this matter.

Skiteenth-State if the German Society, through its then President, Ex-Commissioner Kaufmann, and the present President of the society, Commissioner Schack, took part in and indorsed said Cooper Institute meeting.

Answer-The Board have no official knowledge of this matter.

Asser-Ine Board have no onicial knowledge of this matter.

Secuteenth—State why the bill presented to the Assembly in the name of the Commission last year, asking authority to appoint six agents in six cities of the State, at an aircies of \$1,500 each per annum, involving an expenditure of \$2,500 each per annum, involving an expenditure of \$2,500, was so presented at the time the Commission was appealing to the Legislature for financial aid on account of its alleged bankrupt condition, and state whether there was at that time, or is now, any real necessity for such an expenditure of money as was contemplated by and bill? And bile?

Answer—The Commissioners did not contemplate this object. The section of the bil referred to read as follows:—

object. The section of the bill referred to read as follows:

SEC. 3.—The fifth section of chapter 307, of the Laws.

The Commissioners of Emigration are authorized to pay agents in the counties of Abbany. Oncida, Onandaza, Nisgara, Eric and Chantauqua, such a salary each as the said commissioners in their discretion may think just, but not to exceed \$1.500 per annum. The Commissioners of Emigration are also authorized to appoint agents in air the other counties of the State, at a salary not to exceed \$00 per annum.

Provious to the passage of the act of April 26, 1873, chapter 302, the Commissioners were empowered to employ agents in the counties hand, where they are principally needed, and pay such salaries as were deemed just. In 1872 and 1873 the previous Board paid the following:—COUNTY AGENTS' SALARIES.

COUNTY AGENTS' SALARIES. Per Ann. | Agent at Buffalo... | 200
| Physician at Buffalo... | 200
| Agent at Albany | 1,250
| Cierc at Albany | 1,000
| Agent at Dunkirk | 1,000
| Assistant agent at Dunkirk | 1,000
| Agent at supension Bridge | 1,000
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each ber annum, but to pay u ealary not exceeding that an experience of the commission have been sent to a private hospital in the city of New York. All such commission application at Castle Garden, if in need of hospital treatment, are admitted to the state Emigrant Hospital at Wards Island. Fingrants taken suddenly ill or meeting with commission there are at times admitted to city hospitals but none are sent there by the Commissioners or their officers. A commission though the commission of the commission in commed thereof. The persons in charge of St. Francis Hospital were notified that the Commission would not be responsible for the support of such emigrants, and that the battents would on application at Castle Garden be admitted to the Ward's Island Institution.

THE COMMISSIONS.

FINANCIAL EMBABRASSMENT IN THE PARK DE-PARTMENT—THE CRUMBLING PARK HOSPITAL— SALE OF PIER AND BULKHEAD LEASES.

The Park Commission held a lengthy session yesterday morning to consider what legislation is required to enable them to secure money for the prosecution of very urgent work, but no decision was arrived at. A very large additional amount of work has been conferred upon the Board, owing to the annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, and the appropriation made has been found utterly inadequate to meet the re quirements of the work immediately needed. The department, in consequence of its financial embarrassment, has been compelled to issue orders for the suspension from employment of about one

barrassment, has been compelled to issue orders lor the suspension from employment of about one hundred laborers on that part of the work paid for out of the Construction Fund, because the fund is about exhausted. This will be very unpleasant intelligence for the laboring classes; but, in the absence of any legislation looking to a urther monetary appropriation, it cannot be helped, and probably within a week 200 laborers will thus be thrown out of employment.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.

The most momentous subject just now exciting President Ealiey and his associates is what to do with the Park Hospital, which has been condemned as an unsale building. Yesterday they were notified by Commissioner Porter that the Department of Public Works has no power to set apart another building for the use of the hospital, as that nower is vested in the Common Council. President Bailey states that their engineer has made a thorough examination, and reports that the walls cannot be rendered sale, and the entire building must be form down; that they will ask the Board of Aidermon to-day for another building laceted down fown, as it is absolutely necessary that there sooms be a bospital in the lowerpart of the city. He states that if they do not get a building they will be compened, as soon as the weather will be rendered as a bospital in the lowerpart of the city. He states that if they do not get a building they will be compened, as soon as the weather will be compened, as soon as the weather will be rendered the them to the patients are so bad, he reports, that it would endanger their lives to remove them at present.

Mr. Charles Lawrence, of the Compiroller's office, on aching questioned as to what property of fice, on aching questioned as to what property of the city is vacant, reported that the onto buildings at all attainable are the Frankin Market, in

Worth street formerly used by the Board of Health as a disinfecting bureau, but now as a storehouse for old junk. With a little renovation and repairs it is believed that the latter building could be made a tolerably good hospital.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The auctioneer of the Dock Department will, on Wednesday, March 31, sell the iranchises of twenty-seven builtheads and piers on the East River and thirty-three on the North River. The purchasers will have the right to collect all dues for wharfage, &c., on vessels using the premises.

KALAKAUA'S RECEPTION.

THE PRINCELY WAY THE KING, HIS SUITE. THE ALDERMEN AND EVERYBODY ELSE WAS TREATED.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, at their meeting yesterday, had under consideration the Windsor Hotel bill for the board, &c., of King Kalakaua and his suite and the United States officers who were of the party, and for the other hotel expenses incident to his stay at the hotel. It will be remembered that the pill when first presented to the committee was not in detail, and was by order of the committee sent back to the hotel, so that the details might be inserted. The following is the bill with the details:

DECEMBER 31, 1874.
Double room and bath. King Kalakaus. \$12 per day eight days.
Double room and bath. King's courier, eight days \$10 per day.
Double room and bath, Governor Dominis, \$12 per day.
Double room and bath, Governor Dominis'
valet, \$8 per day.
Double room and bath, Governor Kapena, \$12
per day.
Double room and bath, Governor Kapena's
valet, \$5 per day.
Double room and bath, Colonel Wherry, United Double room and bath, Governor Kapena's valet \$5 per day.
Double room and bath. Colonel Wherry, United States Army, \$12 per day.
Double room and bath. Leutenant Commander Whiting United States Navy, \$12 per day.
Double room and bath, Lieutenant Whiting's valet \$7 per day.
Double room and bath, Lieutenant Falmer, Marine Corps. \$12 per day.
Double room and bath, Lieutenant Tatten, United States Navy, \$12 per day.
Double room and bath, Chied Justice Allen and wile, \$20 per day.
Double room and bath, Chied Justice Allen and wile, \$20 per day.
States Army, \$5 a day, five days.
Committee room, \$5 per day.
Kimp's private parlor, \$5 per day.
Kimg's reception parlor, \$50 per day.
King's reception parlor, \$50 per day.
King's private table and service of meals, eight days, \$100a day king days of the Aldermen and their guests. 160 00 days, 5100 day
days, 5100 day
days, 5100 day
feals for the Aldermen and their guests,
intertainment of the army and navy officers
and committee of the Board of Trade.
Vines and injuors.
Jigars.
Vasshing.

The bill of Thompson, the restaurateur, for \$60, presented by the Assistant Aldermanic committee, has been withdrawn by him, the Assistant Aldermen consenting to pay it themselves.

THE POLITICAL PATRONAGE

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE SECTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND WHAT THEY CAN GET AFTER THE 1ST OF MAY-HOW THE NEW PATRONAGE BULE IS BEING

Tammany Hall, under the new patronage rule, seems to be gradually getting all the patronage in the Department of Public Works, just according to the liking of the leaders, and even the range and flie who were, when the rule was first announced, rather dissatisfied with what they called the uneven way the Committee on Patronage are at last beginning to look at the situation with lavorable eyes. Thus far the laborers in the districts who have anything like a "pull" on the members of the general committees and the Aldermen have been dealt with quite equitably, when the small number of places to be given away labor ticket igsued there are at least a hundred who expect to be the captors of the prize. Still it must be confessed that the

GIVING AWAY OF THE PATRONAGE found to work so very nicely to those aspirants for certain offices from the districts when other departments than the Department of Works can be controlled by the democrats, if the appointments already made by General Porter (of course, under the rule, at the request of the majority of the district general committees) are to be taken as a criterion. The lact is that the general com-mittees seem to have decided that the best way to farm out all places of profit awarded to their districts is to consider no one not a member of the committees worthy of a good place. In every case thus far, where anything like a well-paying office has been flied, the appointee has been a member of his district committee. For instance, Colonel Mooney, appointed on Monday Superintendent of Roads in place of Mr. Gilmore, resigned, is a member of the general committee of his district, and yesterday three other appointments were made, each appointee being a member of the commade, each appointee being a member of the committee in his district. They are as follows:—Seth C. Douglas appointed Superintendent of Encumbrances (chairman of the General Committee of the Eighth district); Daniel O'Reilly appointed Water Furveyor (from the Third district); George A. Jeremiah, Superintendent of Improvements (from the Ninth district). It is said that the other FOUR HEADS OF BUREAUS have already been appointed, but no definite information could be obtained yesterday as to whether they had been or not. As two of the bureaus must be filled by engineers, it may be that the successful men will not be members of the general committees of their district, and in this connection it may be mentioned that there is a

the successful men will not be memoers of the general committees of their district, and in this connection it may be mentioned that there is a lively scramble going on for the best one of the four—the Water Registership—the salary of which office is \$5.000 a year. The scramble is not for the honor of the office, put for the salary it brings, as a matter of course.

A GOOD TIME AT HAND.

It should be borne in mind that since Mr. Wickham has become Mayor position of any importance in the city government has become vacant by reason of the expiration of the incumbent's term of office. General Porter as Commissioner of Public Works, Salem H. Wales as Dock Commissioner and the other persons appointed by the Mayor as Commissioners in the departments were appointed to fill vacancies caused by death or otherwise before the terms of their predecessors had expired. Thus the Aldermen have had no say, officially, at least, in any appointment of a head of department or a commissioner, their confirmatory power being confined to appointments made to fill init terms. But the time is now near at hand when they will have a say, and they are congratulating themselves hugely over the lact. On the 1st of May several important changes will take place.

General Duryee's term expires then, and a demo-

take place.
General Duryee's term expires then, and a democrat will succeed him it he should not, as he will probably not be, his own successor.

The Tax Department now stands two republicans and one democrat, and the Fire Department is the same. On the 1st of May Mr. Wicknam will have the appointment of a Commissioner in Mr. Moulton's place, thus making the department stand two democrats to one republican.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Van Cott's term as Fire Commissioner expires at the same time, and a democrat in his place will give the democrats a majority—that is, providing the three present Commissioners are in office by that time.

Dock and Health Commissioners are in office by that time.

Dock and Health Commissioner Budd and Commissioner Smith's respective terms expiring them. The appointment of democrats in their places will give the democrats a majority in each Board.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Stewart's term as Park Commissioner are General Duryee's term expires then, and a demo-

each Board.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Stewart's term as Park Commissioner expires also in May; but the appointment of a democrat will possibly only make a tie in the Board.

It will thus be seen that the Dock and Fire Departments will be at the disposal of the democrats in a month's time, and that the thousand and one aspirants for office in the Department of Public Works who have expected much but have got nothing and are not likely to get anything, may not be left out in the cold till next winter.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

FIREMEN CHARGED WITH INSULTING WOMEN ON THE PUBLIC STREET.

Several members of the department belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 and Engine
Company No. 29, located on Fulton street, were on
trial yesterday before the Commissioners, charged
with insulting a Miss Mary McKenzie, a young
bank messenger employed by the Irving Savings
Bank and a Mrs. Lizzie Berrian. There was quite
a large attendance present and considerable interest manifested.

Miss McKenzie testified to being compelled to
pass the nouses of both companies repeatedly
throughout the day and that she had on several
occasions been insulted by the members; that at
one time she was seized hold of by one Collins, a
member, and treated in a shameful manner.

Mrs. Lizzie Berrian testified to having been to Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 and Engine

spoken to by several of the members of the two companies, but seemed reluctant in giving in her testimony, which was accounted for when it turned out that her nusband was a member of the department and assistant engineer of a steamer. Quite a number of the members of the two com-panies were called and tried to damage the girl's character, stating waat they had neard against her.

her. Mr. Hatch put a damper on their evidence by Mr. Hatch put a camper on their evidence of stating he would hear nothing but what they could swear positively to. Moreover, no matter what the girl was, she was entitled to protection, and he for one should see that she had it. Miss McKenzie cried bitterly when she heard her good name villed, as did also a young sister who was with her, and both left headquarters together crying. The Board reserved their decision for the present.

present.
District Engineer Rhodes was detailed to extend his district to the new Twenty-third and Twentyfourth wards.

A report was received of several cases of small-pox among the members, all of whom were released from duty, leave of absence being granted them until they got well.

MEETING OF POLICE BOARD.

DISMISSALS AND APPOINTMENTS-PUNISHMENTS AND PROMOTIONS-THE POLICE BOAT SENECA CONDEMNED-PERJURY OF POLICEMEN-A LAWYER FOR THE COMMISSIONERS.

The full Board of Police Commissioners met in

reckly session at one o'clock yesterday afternoon and transacted a large amount of business, the majority of which, however, was of an unimportant nature. Commissioner Disbecker presented the cases of Thomas Reardon and James Corcoran, patroimen, of the First precinct, who had been tried for viola-

tion of the rules of the department and found guilty. He (Disbecker) having personally tried these cases was satisfied that the accused policemen had, while on the stand, committed willing and corrupt perjury. It was the solemn duty of the Board to make an example of all such offenders. Simple dismissal from the force was not sufficient; they should be criminally prosecuted. He would therefore offer two resolutions-the first dismisstransmitting to the District Attorney all the testimony in each case, with a view to their prosecution at law. Both resolutions were adopted.

Patrolman Rooney, of the Thirty-third precinct.

was also dismissed from the force for violation of the rules of the department.

Sergeants Wyeth and Randall, of the Twentyfirst precinct, were each fined twenty days' paythe former for conduct unbecoming an officer and the latter for being found in a lager beer saloon

Ronorable mention was ordered on record of Roundsman Danigren and Officers Livingston, Reville, Combs and Gorman for gallant and meri torious services rendered at a file on Rivington street, on the 21st inst., by which they were in-strumental in saving the lives of the occupants of

stremental in saving the lives of the occupants of the ourning oudding.

On motion, Officer Quigley, of the Eighth precinct, was permitted to receive the sum of \$100 from a firm in Maiden lane for bravery and ability displayed in the capture of burglars who broke into their store on the 21st of last month.

A resolution fixing the salary of the Chief Surgeon of the department at \$2,000 per annum, and one approving the style of shield adopted by the Board of Police Surgeons were passed.

A communication from Captain Mount, highly commendators of the bravers of Patrolman William H. Thomas, of the Nineteenth precinct, in saving the lives of nine persons at the destructive fire No. 1,106 First avenue, on the morning of the 23d inst. was read, and it was ordered that honorable mention be recorded to the credit of the officer.

Patrolmen Francis Hughes of the Sixth, and William Cruise of the Twentieth precincts, were promoted to roundsmen.

President Maiscel offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Autorney to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police suitable coursel to assign to the coursel the suitable coursel to assign to the Board of Police Suitable coursel to assign to the suitable processing the coursel to assign to the source of the suitable coursel to assign to the coursel to the coursel to assign to the coursel the coursel to assign to the coursel to the coursel to the coursel to assign to the coursel to the cours

promoted to roundsmen.

President Matsel offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Attorney to assign to the Board of Police suitable counsel to assist the Commissioners when desired with legal advice for the better discharge of their duties. Commissioner when spoke at length upon the resolution, and urged its passage, referring to the prevalent custom of members of the lorce when on trial appearing by counsel, and also aliuding to the recent legal complications of the Board with reference to the removal of snow from the streets. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the United States inspector of Steamers relative to the coadition of the police boat Seneca. It set forth that the bollers of the said steamer were old and unsafe, and the use of them in their present condition was dangerous. On motion of Mr. Disbecker the use of steam in the boat was ordered discontinued forthwits until further instructions.

The Committee on Finance reported the receipt of a check of \$1,262 from the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, as payment for their portion of the expense in removing the snow from the streets through which their cars run.

The following citizens were appointed patrolmen:—John Salmon, Oliver S. Powell, John Fox, Jeremiah Sweeny.

Adjourned.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

To-day the Board of Aldermen will appoint, under the new rules, four additional committees, as follows:-First, Fire and Police; second, Health and Building; third, Charities and Correction and Excise; fourth, County Offices. The chairmen are to be in the order the committees are named, as follows :- Lysaght, Powers, Cole, Purroy.

the Board to-day asking the Governor to veto the bill introduced by Senator Connolly in the Senate. which conflicts with the city ordinance relative to bales of pay and straw, passed by the Aldermen

baies of oay and straw, passed by the Aldermen some months ago and which went into effect on the 7th inst.

It is expected that a number of clerks will today be removed and others appointed in their place in the Department of Public Works.

The Mayor had a large number of visitors yesterday; among others, General William L. Morris, Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, and Commissioner Stiner, of the Board of Exclse. General Morris was rather an extraordinary visitor. He made a visit to the City Rall in search of Alderman John J. Morris, a relative on his, with a view of having his commissionership of deeds renewed by resolution of the Common Council. The old genticman was first appointed a commissioner in 1818, fity-seven years ago, by Governor Clinton, when there were only threy-two commissioners for the city and county of New York, and when the appointment was considered one of great honor. Since that date General Morris has never failed to have his commission renewed each year, and Alderman Morris promised to have the renewed at the each time time of the Alderman. The General isover eighty years of age, and looked hearty and strong.

BILLIARD NOTES.

The match for the championship of America and the Delaney emblem between Maurice Vignanx and Cyrille Dion will be played this evening in Tammany fiall. It will probably be the last pub-lic match that Vignaux will play before he leaves for France, as he has taken his passage for the 1st of May. Should ne be successful Garnier will have the chance of playing him for the emblem at any date during the coming month; but he will not delay his departure, and will give up the game rather than stay over the fourteen days longer that cover the rules governing the possession of the emblem. Both Vignaux and Dion have been practising steadily during the past two friends by a remarkable average, so much so that he is readily backed at 60 against 100. The game

he is readily backed at 60 against 100. The game this evening will be 600 points at the three-ball game, played with two and three-eighth balls, on a 5x10 table.

The exhibition games for the benefit of the widow of the late Daniel E. Gavitt will be played to-morrow evening in Tammany Hail. The evening's entertainment will comprise three games—one of two, one of four and one of eight players. The obening game will conclude with fancy shots from Garnier, and after the second game Rudolphe will exhibit his tour de force. As the sale of fickets has already one overy large a full house is anticipated, that will realize at least \$500 or \$600 for a really deserving object.

A remarkable bet was made the other evening, fully exemplifying the uncertainty of the game of billiards. Two gentlemen were watching a game between a couple of well known amateurs in Chris O'Connor's billiard rooms on Union square, when one said to the other, "I will bet you \$1,000 against \$10 that i can beat you." The bet was taken, and a game of 100 points was played on a sux-pocket table, with four balls, and although the betting was really 100 to 1 on the layer of the odds, the other man had only to strike balls in order to count, and won \$1,000 by an ontiny of \$10. Such instances of course are rare, but they serve to show how much luck there is in the game.

The arrangements for the Brooklyn teurnament The arrangements for the Brooklyn tournament

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

What It Is Proposed to Effect by Their Amalgamation with the Public Schools.

COURTESY AND MYSTERY

No Members of the Joint Committee Yet Named by Vicar General Ouinn.

COMMISSIONER LYNCH'S VIEWS.

Opinions of Superintendent Kiddle and Eugene Kelly.

The question as to the merging of the parochial and the public schools still remains without any more light upon it than the Herald has aiready turown. Arguments in favor of this reticence are urged on both sides. The Commissioners of Public Schools continue to allege that they are not in a position to speak on the subject, for the reason that the friends of the parochial schools have not vet stated explicity what it is that they demand. and, pesides, a committee of conference has been appointed, which is all that Vicar General Onto n has, so far, asked for. The friends of the parochial schools affirm, in their own behalf, that it would be imprudent to lay bare their plans until the joint committee of conference begins to hold its meetings, and that, under the circumstances, the Board of Education has, in all courtesy, the right to hear first what it is that the Catholics shall ask to have conceded to them. In this way both sides are placed for the present, much courteousness being the rule, and the probability is that nothing new shall transpire in regard to the impending controversy until after Easter, when vicar General Quinn and other pastors will have been relieved from the constant and arduous professional duties of Holy Week. Up to this time the Vicar General has not named the gentlemen who will on his side form part of the joint committee of conference, nor has a day been named for the holding of the first session.

were under the care of parents or kind friends, who were sure to see that they were religiously instructed; but this was not on in the case of parochial schools. There was no home influence for them. Most of them spent their evenings in the streets. Perhaps in the majority of cases the parents themselves, not having had the benedit or the chance of an education when they were young, were not able to instruct their children. What could poor laboring men do toward matructing their children when they came to their homes after a day's hard work, or mothers also, who were equally as hard at work all day. War, very likely the children would be too thred themselves to do anything else when their father came home than to go to bed. Here was where the point came in. Here was just the point that no Catholic could yield up. If these poor children were not religiously educated in the schoolorom they could not be religiously educated anywhere. As far as ansoption went, he believed that pastors would not abandon these entidren to any chances of hegiect in religious instruction. There was an infinitely stronger reason to support these parochial schools than there was to support these parochial schools than there was to support the corporate schools. But of that he would say nothing now. He would only say that Catholies had always pad their taxes for the support of the public exhools in which a ceriain chass of children, phaced in circumstances which would not be controlled, were receiving instruction, not at the public expense, but at the concessions granted which applied to this particular class of children, phaced in circumstances which could not be allowed to crush them to the reasons already stated, attend the public expense, but at the concessions granted which applied to this particular class of children, who could not, for the reasons already stated, attend the existing public schools. This mind, there ought to be very little objection than we have a seed for by the pastors. These children were children was considerate WHAT PRESIDENT NEILSON SAYS. A HERALD reporter yesterday called on Mr. William H. Nellson, President of the Board of Education, in search of some information as to how he himself personally stood on the question of the proposed amalgamation. But Mr. Neilson would say nothing beyond an excuse for his reticence, which he based on the ground of a proper courtesy toward Vicar General Quinn. The Vicar General, he added, had not yet sent to the Board his specific demands, and until such time as he presented them to the joint committee of course it would not be decorous on the part of the School Commissioners to discuss speculative or imaginary concessions on the one side or the other. One thing certain was that the committee from the Board of Education would receive very willingly and with great courtesy any proposi-

schools of the city the children of some of our

truth that both pupils and teachers of the public schools would turn up their noses at the poor, illdressed and unkempt child. As a member of the

St. Vincent de Paul's Society he had had abundant

means of knowing this. It had been proved again and again. He would not say that the ragged child would be turned out of the school by either pupil or teacher, but he would say to a certainty that the little boy's or the little girl's

heart would be made to bleed, and that would be the worst sort of expulsion. The average attendance at the parochial schools was from 15,000

to 20,000 daily. Put these children in the public

schools to-morrow, and you would find that before three months several thousand con-dren would have left the public schools and

have gone to private schools. He did not wish to

wealthlest citizens were receiving their early edu-

tion and attention. There can be no doubt out that the intricacies of the question will be discussed in an impartial manner, and that, if it be at all leasible, the merging of the parochail schools in the public schools will be accomplished. At the same time, you must remember that the Board of Education is not omnipotent or supreme. It is subject to laws which the School Commissioners are bound to obey. There is a mistake prevalent in regard to this matter, and here is where the difficulty will arise in arriving at a settlement of this question. The School Commissioners cannot act in this matter just as their own personal inclinations might lead them; they must occy the law with all its restrictions. Hence, if the parochial schools come in under the public schools system, they must come in as the law dictates and obey the provisions relative to obey them. As to whatever concessions it is in the power of the Board to make in this particular case it would be piemature inow to speak, for we do not know what concessions are demanded. But I am free to say that in my opinion the Board of Education should yield as much for the sake of harmonizing the school systems of the city as may occursistent with their duties under the law, and that a fair consideration of every difficulty should be lat.

Risporter—Do you think that legislation will tions which might be presented to them for consideration by the Vicar General and his associates. VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER LYNCH. The reporter also called on Mr. James Lynch, whose name was attached to the communication sent to the Board, and who, being president of the Irish Emigration Society, is an ex officio member of the Emigration Commission, Mr. Lynch said that the HERALD had, in some of its articles, explained pretty fully the state of the question. But there was one serious point that had not been touched upon. It was all very well, said Mr. Lynch, for the School dren in the city, rich and poor, high and low, attend the public schools and receive the excellent instruction therein imparted. It was true that the secular instruction given in these schools was in the way of some thousands of children being enabled to take advantage of it. In the public

that a fair consideration of every difficulty should be hat a sure consideration of every difficulty should be hat a sure consideration of every difficulty should be required for the accomplishment of the amalgamation?

Mr. Kelly—That I cannot answer, because I don't know what may be asked for. But among other difficulties to be got over I may mention the serious one of the money appropriation. At the present time the Board of Education has got no more money than it absolutely needs for the extenses of the year, as provided for by the estimate made in November last. Were the parochial schools to come in it would be necessary to procure money from some source; but whether that money might be raised otherwise than by an appropriation made in the tax levy in the ordinary way, which could not occur until November next, or whether the Board of Apportionment has the power to meet such an emergency I am unable to say. These points and others like them will all be considered by the joint committee, and, as I have already said, it is premature now to speculate upon them.

REFORTER—Are you personally in layor of the amagamation?

Mr. Kelly-Yes: I should like to see the school cation. The children of thousands of the middle classes were also receiving their education in these schools, and all these children, male and female, were neatly dressed and knew not what it was to want for anything.

The children of the parochial schools were in the majority of cases of poor parentage, were poorly clad, and were more in the habit of REFORTER.—Are you personally in layor of the amagamation?

Mr. Kelly-Yes: I should like to see the school systems of the city entirely one. There would be then an end to this long vexed question. At the same time, while the pastors are entitled to every consideration, for these children under their cite have out lew to look to but them, the Commissioners of Education cannot exceed the powers given to the Board by law. An amicable settlement is greatly to be desired. I feet that on both sides every conciliatory effort will be made to secure a satisfactory result, whatever it may be.

The reporter then, after the usual courtesies, withdrew. knowing what it was to want than to have their wants supplied. He would say boidly, for many reasons well known to those who had the opporwith or without the public moneys to aid them, were a necessity, and under no circumstances could they be dispensed with. It was a perfect

School Commissioners leel in regard to the project?

Mr. KELLY—I think that the Commissioners feel inclined to treat the matter with every consideration and attention. There can be no d-ubt but that the intricacies of the question will be dis-

The repo-The reporter then, after the usual courtesies, withdrew.

Since the question of the amaigamation of the schools came up for public consideration inquiries have been again and again made by citizens as to the reading of the Biole in the public schools. There seems to be an impression among numbers of people that the Protestant Biole is read in all the schools, and that Catholies are compelled to listen to this version to the exclusion of the Douny version. The reporter called yesterday on Mr. Kiddle, the City Superintendent of Schools, for some accurate information on this point. When the question bearing on the matter was put Mr. Kiddle smiled and said:—

"Why, no; there was never a more erroneous

die sinied and sant:

"Why, no; there was never a more erroneous idea,"

"Are there any schools in which the Douay version is read?"

"Certainly there are; the difference between the two versions is never considered at all. I, myself, nave repeatedly opened schools by reading the Douay version. I may also ten you that by law no particular version is sanctioned—no more than any sectarian book is sanctioned—no more than any sectarian book is sanctioned—nuder the public school sytem; and further, I may say that in some schools the Bible is not read at all. This, however, occurs only when the trustees of the disquict, for reasons which seem to them wise, and which I have no doubt are wise, request that the reading of the Bible in these schools be dispensed with."

before three mouths several thousand candrate mould have gone to pirate schools. He did not wish to he understood as saying that the public schools are the understood as saying that the public schools were not worthy objects of pride to the city; in any form of religion, under existing circumany forms of religion, the control of the control of the control of the control of the circumany forms of religion, under existing circumany forms of religion, under existing circumany for the control of the contro